British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

We received yesterday Montevideo journals to the 19th inst. Mr. Hood arrived in that city on the 15th, from the headquarters of President Oribe, and immediately entered into conferences with the Ministers of Great Britain and France. On the 19th, it appears, the propositions of the two powers as accepted by the Argentine Government and President Oribe were officially communicted to the *de facto* authority existing in Montevideo, which also gave in its adhesion, and immediately issued a decree ordering a suspension of hostilities on the part of the garrison. The Montevideo journal *Constitucional* intimates that the following are the bases upon which the pacification is to be effected :—

Simultaneous disbanding of the foreign corps in Montevideo and withdrawal of the Argentine auxiliary forces.

Raising of the blockade.

Restoration of the Argentine squadron under a salute from the combined Anglo-French fleet.

Evacuation of the island of Martin Garcia.

Restoration of the Argentine vessels and cargoes captured by the blockaders.

General amnesty for political acts and offences in the Oriental State.

Free election within three months of new Senators and Representatives.

Election of President by the General Assembly so chosen.

Submission of the belligerent forces to the newly elected President.

Of course in the present stage of the negotiations it is impossible for us to ascertain the correctness of the above bases ; but we are, nevertheless, inclined to think they do not fall far short of the truth.

Delighted, as we naturally are, at the prospect of a speedy and honourable settlement of the difficulties between this country and the intervening powers, our satisfaction is not unmingled with regret on reflecting upon the useless waste of blood and treasure which a misguided policy has occasioned, under the pretext of accomplishing a result which it was so easy to have arrived at without outrage to the eternal principles of justice and humanity. However, a lesson has been read to foreign nations which, it is hoped, will prove serviceable hereafter in preventing any further attempt at undue interference in the affairs of countries which, with the knowledge of what their imprescripble rights are, and the will to sustain them, have proved to possess the capability of successfully resisting unjust dictation.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The Montevideo journal *Comercio* copies from the *Salem Register* of 28th May details of two fresh battles or rather of one battle in two days between the Mexicans and their northern neighbours. It appears that General Taylor after fortifying Point Isabel, started on the 7th of May in quest of reinforcements : on the 8th at 2 p. m. he met the Mexicans in position near a small stream called the Palo Alto. The Mexican forces, it is stated, amounted to 3,800 regular troops and 2,000 irregular cavalry ; those of General Taylor to 2,000 men. The Mexicans began the action by opening a fire from their artillery on the enemy's line which was marching forward at a slow pace. Shortly afterward the engagment became general, and the Americans highly eulogize the prompt and able service done by their artillery. The Mexicans attempted to flank the enemy's right wing with their cavalry, but were repulsed by a hollow square of Texan infantry. On General Taylor's left one of his battalions suffered considerably, but his eighteen pounders is reported to have done great execution amongst the Mexican troops. After fighting for one hour the camp took fire, and the combatants were concealed from each other, which occasioned a suspension for three quarters of an hour. The fire was again renewed, but night came and left things in this state.

On the morning of the 8th General Taylor whose right had taken up the position which the enemy's left had held on the preceding day, after having collected the Mexican wounded into his own hospitals, administered to the wants of his own, and buried the dead, marched against the enemy by the road to Matamoras. The position then held by the Mexicans was called Rasaca de la Palma. General Taylor gave his infantry orders to charge with fixed bayonets, and his artillery to take up a position where it could do most execution. Captain May received orders from General Taylor to charge with a squadron of cavalry and possess himself of a Mexican battery ; he attacked it, lost one third of his squadron, but penetrated into the the battery and took prisoner General Vega while in the act of stooping to pick up a lighted match in order to fire a gun. The captain received the General's sword and carried him off prisoner ; the Mexicans again possessed themselves of the battery which was finally taken and kept by a batallion of American infantry. "In reality," says the Register "a series of brilliant skirmishes and serious encounters in which 1500 men attacked 6000, overcame them by the fatal precision of their vollies and their cool serenity in charging with the bayonet, and drove them off the field of battle with the loss of their artillery and baggage, train, mules, ammunition and nearly two thousand stand of arms." Such was the result of the battle. In the meantime the Mexicans had summoned the enemy occupying the fortress opposite Matamoras to surrender, telling them that General Taylor was retreating—but the fortress refused doing so. Up to the afternoon of the 9th the Mexicans had thrown 1500 grenades and 3000 shot into it. According to the correspondent of the *Salem Register* the Mexicans acknowledge to have lost at Palo Alto 450 men and that 2000 more were missing after the battle of Resaca de la Palma. The Americans state their loss to have been only 30 men killed and 140 wounded. General Taylor was about to augment the number of guns in the fortress and provide it with mortars, which circumstance, it was expected, would oblige Matamoras to capitulate immediately. The squadron was to cooperate at the mouth of the river and some steamers had already commenced conveying provisions and ammunition. General Taylor is stated to have treated General Vega in a very handsome manner, despatching him to New Orleans with a letter of recommendation to General Gaines and a check on his own banker for a liberal amount.

We translate the following from the *Comercio* of the 14th inst.

"The *Galveston Civilian* states that on the morning of the 13th, General Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had conducted the train, &c., left his camp. He was overtaken by an express some miles from Point Isabel, informing him that a reinforcement of 8,000 men had arrived at Matamoras, of which 2,000 had crossed the Rio Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, 8 miles from Point Isabel. General Taylor immediately returned to Point Isabel, and made preparations to depart the next day with the forces that might arrive. The steamer *Galveston* landed 450 regular infantry and volunteers ; the *Augusta* landed about 250 ; Captain Price arrived from Corpus Christi *via* Isla del Padre with his mounted company of 60 men. The whole arrived at Point Isabel on the 13th. The *Telegraph* and the *James Day* will doubtless land their troops, which exceed 800, at Point Isabel, on the 14th.

"General Paredes, it is said, is marching upon Matamoras at the head of 15,000 men.

"It is possible that the fresh troops which have arrived at Matamoras are the advanced division of General Paredes' army. The enemy had, without doubt, certain advices that General Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try if they can capture him on his return, whilst a strong column is going to fall upon the army."

General Taylors' official dispatches.

In the afternoon of Monday the 25th the official dispatches of General Taylor arrived at Washington. We give some extracts from them. The dispatches of the 9th May (first battle) says :—

"It is believed that the enemy's force was 6,000 men, with 7 pieces of artillery and 800 cavalry. Their loss is probably 100 killed at least. Our force did not exceed 2,300, whilst our loss was comparatively trifling—4 men killed, 3 officers and 37 men wounded, several of the latter mortally."

The second despatch, dated the 9th of May, in which he gives an account of the battle, says :

"Our victory has been complete. Eight pieces of artillery, together with a large quantity of ammunition, three standards and one hundred prisoners, among whom are General La Vega and several officers, have been taken. The enemy have repassed the river and I am certain they will not trouble us again on this side. The loss of the enemy in killed has been very great. Ours likewise has been considerable.

"I have the greatest pleasure in reporting that the redoubt before Matamoras has sustained itself gallantly during a cannonade and bombardment of 160 hours. But this pleasure is mingled with deep regret for the loss of its heroic commander Major Brown," &c.

The despatch of the 12th May states :

"It has been altogether impossible as yet to obtain circumstantial reports of our encounter with the enemy, or even correct returns of the killed and wounded. Our loss does not fall short of 3 officers and 40 soldiers killed, and 13 officers and 100 men wounded ; whilst that of the enemy, according to all probability, exceeds 300 killed ; upwards of 200 of them have been buried by us in the two fields of battle. I have exchanged a sufficient number of prisoners to rescue Capt. Thornton. The wounded prisoners have been sent to Matamoras—the officers on parole. The Mexicans have treated our prisoners very well.

"The mexican forces are almost disorganized, and I will lose no time in attacking Matamoras, and opening the navigation of the river."

General Taylor has been promoted to the rank of Major General for his late achievements ; and on the 25th of May a motion was made in Congress to pass a vote of thanks to him, his officers and army.

BRAZIL.

Pursuing its repugnant system of deception and double dealing, in every thing connected with the affairs of the River Plate, the Imperial Cabinet, at the very moment it was most busily engaged in dark intrigues against these Republics, had the effrontery to instruct its Chargé d' Affaires in Bolivia to make the following declaration to the foreign agents there, with a view to avert the odium which the mission of the Viscount d' Abrantes was calculated to attach to it, in the estimation of all the South American States :—

"The object of Viscount d' Abrantes mission to Europe was not, as has been falsely represented by the Agents of Montevideo, to solicit intervention, but to ask explanations of the Courts of France and England, in regard to whether, assuming the Anglo-French intervention in La Plata, the independence of the Uruguay would be acknowledged, agreeably to the treaties concluded between Buenos Ayres and France during the mission of Baron de Mackau in La Plata. The aforesaid courts having answered in the affirmative as regards the independence of the Uruguay, the mission of the Viscount in this respect terminated; and at present the policy of the Empire in the above mentioned question of the Rio de la Plata is that of *neutrality*."

The Peruvian Chargé d' Affaires having communicated the above declaration to his government, received the following answer, which reflects great credit on the Cabinet of Lima, as it is the first *public* manifestation that has emanated from any of the sister Republics :—

"Ministry of Foreign Relations,
Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"Lima, 21st Feb., 1846.

"H. E. has been highly gratified with the perusal of your official note, dated the 20th of January last, in which, with reference to the Chargè d' Affaires of Brazil, you announce that H. M. the Emperor does not concur, as had been affirmed, with the armed *intervention* in the affairs of the River Plate; and that the policy of the Empire is that of *neutrality*.

"The principle of non-intervention has been generally acknowledged, as a tribute due to the sovereignty of nations, to their independence and to the right they possess to govern themselves and regulate their domestic and internal affairs in the manner they may think fit. Therefore, to set oneself up in judgment upon them, on the plea of putting an end to the horrors of anarchy, or the excesses of despotism, is an insult to all, which cannot be viewed with indifference. The people who require foreign aid to regulate themselves or to be happy, only obtain humiliation and suffer a greater evil by receiving the benefit from the stranger than they would have to endure in a disastrous struggle.

"Convinced of the truth of these principles, the Peruvian government cannot approve nor will ever approve of the *intervention* of one State in the affairs of another. Whatever may be its causes it will ever be baneful and pernicious to the neighbouring States, provided,—in order to render it less dreadable and odious—those very rare cases and well-known motives established by internation law do not concur.

"H. E. has formed a mature and impartial judgment with respect to the events of the River Plate, and is apprehensive that, in order to warrant the rare and extraordinary facts that have taken place, it may be wished to convert the *fact* into *right*, and the result into a principle, or, at least, into a vindication of a line of conduct, which, to be justified, has not yet been sufficiently elucidated. His fears and his apprehensions have been stated in a frank and official manner to the public minister of one of the high powers engaged in the *intervention*, and will be laid before the respective court very soon, as has been promised to H. E.

"H. E. does not believe that he is the only one who entertains the fears naturally arising from that *intervention*. he believes they are common to, and afflict, all the American States, inasmuch as its results interest and affect them all, and pray heaven it may only be at a distant period. Haply the fate of this Republic is the least compromised; it considers itself strong because it has the consciousness of being just; but justice is not always the safeguard of countries, if contrary interest demand its immolation.

"As the conference you have had with Signior Rego Monteiro, Chargé d' Affaires of Brazil, places the government of Perú under the obligation of manifesting its opinions and the judgment it has formed in regard to the question of La Plata, H. E. has directed me to do so, as I now do, by the present communication; and I am especially enjoined to transcribe it to the public ministers of the Republic accredited near other governments, in order that they may make known the principles and policy of the Peruvian cabinet in that question.

"God preserve you many years
José G. Paz Soldan.

"To the Chargé d' Affaires of Perú in Bolivia."

It is not only in foreign countries that the Imperial Cabinet has essayed its plan of deception, but even in Brazil itself. In order to stem the torrent of public opinion, which threatened to overwhelm it for its treachery to the American cause, it had the hardihood to come before the Chambers with garbled papers, under the plea that the good of the public service did not allow further disclosures, and by this stratagem it succeeded for a while in concealing all the enormity of its guilt. The deficiency has, however, been supplied by some party in Montevideo perfectly *au fait* of all the base intrigues that have been carried on, and the publication of the entire memorandum presented by the Viscount d' Abrantes to the courts of London and Paris fully bears out the truth of the assertions of Lord Aberdeen and M. Guizot, that the Brazilian Cabinet was the prime mover of the Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of the Republics of La Plata. We shall insert this curious document at length in one of our future numbers.

POLAND.

Warsaw, May 18th.—The disarming of the kingdom of Poland has lately been carried to much greater extent; not only fire arms, and what are properly called arms and weapons, are confiscated, but all instruments which may be used for cutting and sticking; and only those are allowed which are necessary for the exercise of some trade or profession. In private houses only ordinary table-knives and forks are permitted; but *carving and kitchen knives* are prohibited. The butchers, who use only large knives and hatchets, are obliged to declare the number of them to the police, and to have them stamped. The confectioners, after long petitioning, have at length obtained permission to have a machine, which they use for cutting bonbons and the like.

The Russian Colonel Kowki, commander of the gendarmerie at Cracow, has received a letter from the Emperor, his master, saying that if the trial of the persons accused was not soon terminated, he should send a commission, at the Colonel's expense, to investigate the matter. This letter was followed by a good result, as many of the accused have since been examined. Letters from Warsaw of the 23rd ult., state that the Emperor of Russia was still in that city, and had held a review of the troops of the garrison.

Frontier of Galicia, May 20th.—According to accounts received to-day from Tarnow, the favourite chief of the peasants, Sczelo (he is seventy-two years of age) was at length arrested on the 15th of this month, after having been for fourteen days under the surveillance of the police. This has been known to the public here only within these two days. The peasants in the country are said to be much displeased at their lot. At the same time we learn that his son, who lived at Pilzno, and wrote the orders to the peasants in his father's name, is also arrested. The work in what are called Roboth days is indeed performed by the peasants for the nobles; but the peasants utter the most awful threats against the nobles, some of whom, in the circle of Wadowize, do not require any such service.

A deputation of Jews left Breslau on the 26th ult. for Berlin, to express their thanks to Sir Moses Montefiore, for his endeavours in their favour, and at the same time to represent to him the unfortunate condition of the Jews of Cracow. Sir Moses was well received at Cracow, the Prince Governor having had instructions from St. Petersburg to that effect.

ENGLAND.

The Chinese and Foreigners in China.

The following is a summary of a document which has been issued by the Governor of Canton on the 8th of March, and communicated by a member of the French embassy in China, just arrived at Marseilles :—"First, The native Chinese ought to live in harmony and good friendship with the barbarians of all countries.—Second, The subjects of every country are authorised to bring with them their families to the five ports of Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, Puchetoo, and Shanghae, and carry on their commerce without interruption.—Third, It should be the duty of the consuls to address every year to the local authorities a statement of the exact number of houses let to foreign families, and the rent for which they are let. The conditions of these lettings ought to be arranged with justice and equity. The Chinese must not extort money from the foreigners. The Chinese mandarins will see to this.—Fourth, The ships of all nations are permitted to carry on commerce with the five ports. Every ship that shall appear elsewhere may be confiscated by the Chinese authorities.—Fifth, The Hong merchants of Canton having been established, the merchants of different nations are authorized to transact affairs in merchandise with the before mentioned five ports, whether for importation or exportation, with the Chinese. If any combination should exist among the inhabitants to establish a monopoly, the consul should make it known to the Chinese authorities, who will prevent it. Merchants belonging to foreign nations, who shall have been established, either permanently or temporarily, in any of the Chinese ports, are not permitted to penetrate into the villages, nor to trade with the interior. The limits which they ought not to pass will be fixed according to the localities and the dispositions of the people. If they venture beyond these limits the natives may conduct them to the consuls, but without maltreating or injuring them. The dealers of various nations may hire the services of workmen, sailors. &c. It is not prohibited to persons who let out out their services to teach the language and literature of the Chinese to these foreigners. Every foreigner may purchase Chinese books of every kind, without any restriction. If any foreign ship shall be assailed by bad weather in the Chinese waters, or shall be run upon the rocks, or shall be sunk, the mandarins on the coast ought immediately to give every aid in their power to save the crew, &c. If the populace or native crews pillage such ship, they shall be rigorously chastised. The same rule holds good respecting any accident in the interior waters of China."

Prince Napoleon Bonaparte has, since his arrival in England, addressed two letters, one to Sir Robert Peel, and another to the Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador; of the latter of which the following is a translation :—

"A Monsieur le Comte de St. Aulaire.

"London, May 29, 1846.

"Monsieur le Comte,—I wish to declare candidly to the man who was the friend of my mother, that in quitting my prison I have not been actuated by any idea of renewing against the French government a war which has been disastrous to myself, but only to be enabled to approach my aged father. Previous to my taking this step, I made every effort to obtain from the French government permission to go to Florence, and I offered every guarantee consistent with my honour. But finding that all my applications proved unsuccessful, I determined to have recourse to the last expedient, which the Duc de Nemours and the Duc de Guise adopted, in similar circumstances, under Henry the Fourth. I beg, Monsieur Le Comte, that you will inform the French government of my peaceable intentions; and I hope that such spontaneous assurance on my part will shorten the captivity of my friends who still remain in prison.

(Signed) "Napoleon Louis Bonaparte."

The following is a translation of the letter which was addressed by the Prince to his Majesty, Louis Philippe :—

"Fortress of Ham, Jan. 24, 1846.

"Sire,—It is with the deepest emotion I request of your Majesty as a great favour, the permission to quit France, were it only for a short time; I, who for the last five years have found in the breathing of my native air an abundant compensation for the torments of captivity. But my infirm and aged father stands in need of my attentions. To obtain my liberty, he has applied to several persons known

to be devoted to your Majesty ; and I feel it a duty incumbent upon myself to do anything that lies in my power to attain that object. The council of ministers having deemed it beyond their power to accede to the request I have made of going to Florence, after engaging to surrender myself again as a prisoner as soon as the Government would express that wish, I come, sire, confidently to make an appeal to your Majesty's feelings of humanity, and to reiterate my request, which I entrust to your high and generous interposition. Your Majesty will, I am confident, appreciate at its true value a step which thus pledges my gratitude ; and will be sensible of the lonely position in a foreign land of a man who, when on the throne, deserved the esteem of all Europe: I trust you will comply with the wishes of my father and my own. I beg your Majesty to accept the expression of my deep respect.

(Signed) "Napoleon Louis Bonaparte."

To this letter M. Duchatel, the Minister of the Interior, replied, "that the request of the Prince could not be complied with, because to obtain the royal clemency, it was necessary that the grace should be *deserved* and *avowedly asked* for."

PORTUGAL.

Further intelligence respecting the disturbed state of Portugal has arrived direct from Lisbon, confirmatory of the former accounts. The downfall of the Cabral Ministry and the endeavour of the Duke de Palmella to form an administration are certain, as well as the spread of the insurrection, which has extended South of the Douro, throughout the province of Beira ; apprehensions were also entertained of a general outbreak in Alemtejo and Algarve. The Duke de Terceira was to set out on the 20th ult. to take the command of the army of operations against the insurgents.

The Peninsular steamer Pacha has arrived with accounts from Lisbon to the 30th ult. They are in the highest degree important. At the time of the departure of the steamer, Lisbon was in a most alarming state of excitement. Several banks had stopped payment, and many heavy failures had been the consequence ; all business was at a stand-still, and the public were most anxiously awaiting the result. The insurrection had spread to the south of the Tagus, and the Guerillas occupied the country almost to the gates of the capital. Skirmishes took place on the 21st ult., between the troops and the citizens, in which several of the latter were killed ; order was, however, finally restored. On the 25th ult., the Cabrals took refuge on board the French brig the Cynge, and were conveyed in the Pacha to Cadiz, where they now remain. The Queen was compelled to dismiss the Duke de Terceira from the newly formed Administration ; and on the 26th ult., the Ministry was re-composed as follows :—

President of the Council, the Duke de Palmella ; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count de Lavadrio ; for the Home Department, Mousinho de Albuquerque ; Minister of War, Marquis de Saldanha ; Minister of Marine, Colonel Loureiro ; Justice, Joaquim Felippe de Soure.

The whole of the Cabinet are Chartists. The Duke de Palmella had tried to form a Coalition Cabinet, but the Queen would not listen to it, and declared she would rather abdicate than admit the Septembrists to power. The proclamations of the greater part of the Juntas formed to support the national cause, had demanded the dismissal of the Cabral Ministry, the revocation of the sanatory laws and the new tributary system, the dissolution of the present Chamber of Deputies and the convocation of a new Chamber to be freely elected. All these demands had been granted, and the Convocation of the Cortes named for the 1st of September. Circulars had been issued by the different Ministers asserting the sincerity of the new administration to meet the wishes of the people. In the provinces, however, the Juntas had appointed local governments, and all previously established authority was at an end. The new Government had appointed a commission for the purpose of framing a law to regulate the future elections for Deputies in accordance with the promise held out in the decree of the 10th February, 1842, promulgated at the restoration of the Charter, but never acted up to. These concessions, however, seemed insufficient to satisfy the insurgents, who demanded the restoration of the National Guard, and the dismissal of all the present military commanders. In short, the present state of affairs in Portugal approaches as near to anarchy as possible, and no recent arrangement can be looked upon as permanent.

A private letter from Oporto, of the 28th ult., says :—"Things are far from settled here yet. The Guerillas are in strong force round the city, and do not appear to be yet satisfied. It is believed that their desire is to have Sa da Bandeira and Passes Manuel in the Ministry, and they insist upon entering the city armed." Braga was surrounded by armed peasants ; and the military force in that town was only about 600. Overtures had been made.

The *Diario de Goverao*, of the 30th ult., is filled with nominations to administrative functions in place of the officials appointed by the late Ministry, which are to be received as an earnest of the desire of the new administration to meet the wishes of the people.

FACETIÆ.

NURSERY RHYMES.

The story of the repeal of the Corn Laws, "suited to the meanest capacity."

There was a little Lady who had twenty-four million babies, and she wanted to get cheap bread for them, but she could not, because of the Corn-Law. So she went to the Lords, and she said,—

"Lords, Lords, repeal this law, or I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Lords said to her, "Pooh! We are the landed interest ; what do we care for your babies? The Tories to a man will stand by us." So she went to the Tories, and she said,—

"Tories, Tories, desert the Lords ; the Lords won't repeal the law ; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Tories said to her, "Madam, we have no objection to eat dirt ; we do it every day ; but at present we are under the orders of the Duke." So she went to the Duke, and she said,—

"Duke, Duke, order the Tories ; the Tories won't desert the Lords ; the Lords won't repeal the Law ; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then the Duke said to her, "F. M. the Duke of Wellington is Commander-in-Chief of the army, but he is neither a malster nor a miller. All communications to his Grace must be made through Sir Robert Peel, and she said,—

"Peel, Peel, speak to the Duke : the Duke won't order the Tories ; the Tories won't desert the Lords ; the Lords won't repeal the Law ; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then Peel said, "The Tories brought me in, I know, but I should like to rat and cut the Snobs. However, as yet, there is no pressure from without, there's no Great Fact to frighten me." So she went to look for a Great Fact ; and she heard a voice, saying to her, "I am ready to come to your help, if you will only get somebody to form a League, and call me into notice. There's Richard Cobden." So she went to Richard Cobden, and she said,—

"Cobden, Cobden, form a League ; the League will soon become a Fact ; but there's no Fact yet to frighten Peel ; and Peel won't speak to the Duke ; the Duke won't order the Tories ; the Tories won't desert the Lords ; the Lords won't repeal the Law ; and I cannot get cheap bread for my babies."

Then Cobden began to form the League ; the League began to become a Fact ; the Fact began to frighten Peel ; Peel began to speak to the Duke ; the Duke began to order the Tories ; the Tories began to desert the Lords ; the Lords set-to to repeal the Law ; and so the little Lady got cheap bread for her babies.

For the benefit of our juvenlie readers in this quarter of the world, we subjoin the original (Scotch) nursery tale which that queer old gentleman, *Punch*, has so cleverly parodied in the above.

The Wife and her bonnie Bush o' Berries.

There was a wife that had a bonnie buss o' berries, and she wanted to pu' them ; but she couldna do that unless she had somebody to keep her house. So she gaed away to a kid, and said, "Kid, kid, come and keep my house till I pu' my bonnie buss o' berries."

"Deed no," says the kid, "I'll no keep your house till ye pu' your bonnie buss o' berries."

Then the wife gaed to the dog, and said, "Dog, dog, bite kid ; kid winna keep my house till I pu' my bonnie buss o' berries."

"Deed," says the dog, "I'll no bite the kid, for the kid never did me ony ill."

Then the wife gaed to a staff, and said, "Staff, staff, strike dog ; for dog winna bite kid, and kid winna keep my house," &c.

"Deed," says the staff, "I winna strike the dog' for the dog never did me ony ill."

Then the wife gaed to the fire, and said, "Fire, fire, burn staff ; staff winna strike dog, dog winna bite kid," &c.

"Deed," says the fire, "I winna burn the staff, for the staff never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Water, water, slocken fire ; fire winna," &c.

"Deed," says the water, "I winna slocken fire, for fire never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Ox, ox, drink water ; water winna slocken fire," &c.

"Deed," says the ox, "I winna drink water, for water never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Axe, axe, fell ox ; ox winna drink water," &c.

"Deed," says the axe, "I winna fell ox, for ox never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Smith, smith, smooth axe ; axe winna," &c.

"Deed," says the smith, "I winna smooth axe, for axe never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Rope, rope, hang smith ; smith winna smooth axe," &c.

"Deed," says the rope, "I winna hang the smith, for the smith never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Mouse, mouse, cut rope ; rope winna hang smith," &c.

"Deed," says the mouse, "I winna cut rope, for the rope never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Cat, cat, kill mouse ; mouse winna cut rope ; rope winna hang smith, smith winna smooth axe ; axe winna fell ox ; ox winna drink water ; water winna slocken fire ; fire winna burn staff, staff winna strike dog ; dog winna bite kid ; kid winna keep my house till I pu' my bonies buss o' berries."

"Deed," says the cat, "I winna kill the mouse, for the mouse never did me ony ill."

Wife. "Do't, and I'll gie ye milk and bread."

Wi' that, the cat to the mouse, and the mouse to the rope, and the rope to the smith, and the smith to the axe, and the axe to the ox, and the ox to the water, and the water to the fire, and the fire to the staff, and the staff to the dog, and the dog to the kid, and the kid keepit the wife's house till she pu'd her bonnie buss o' berries.*

† There is a similar English nursery tale—but the hero is not a KID but a refractory PIG—with this rhyme.

Do, stick, beat pig, make piggie go ;
I see by the moonlight,
It's near past midnight,
And I should have been nome an hour ago.

The Confession.

A cloud seemed to pass suddenly over the fair features of Maria. The lustre forsook her dark eyes. Her spirit seemed troubled.

"Triumphed the lily now, on that young cheek
Where bloomed the rose."

Ten times that evening did Edward importune her to acquaint him with the cause of her sadness—but not a word escaped her fair lips. Sadly and silently she sat :

"And now and then a sigh she stole,
And tears began to flow."

"Breathes there a wretch so base as to injure you—my dearest—by word or action? Tell me—and, by thine heart as pure as heaven, I swear never to rest till I've redressed thy wrongs! Is any awful mystery locked up in that bosom that I must not know? Tell me the secret and by the ringlets of thy hair, I'll swear never to reveal it, though the most infernal torments rack me! Pour out thy soul—tell thine own Edward *what lies heavy in thy breast.*" She blushed—she placed her hands across her snowy bosom—looked languidly into her lover's face, and softly—like the last low breathings of an expiring saint—she thus confessed :—"'Tis them darned sour grapes."—*American Paper*.

Advertisements.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE,

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

August 15.—*Wind E.S.E., rain during the night.*

The Daino which sailed last evening was still in sight this morning.

No arrivals or sailings.

August 16.—*Wind S.S.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 17.—*Wind S.E., rain.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 18.—*Wind S.E., heavy rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 19.—*Wind S.,*

Arrived, Brazilian schooner (pilot boat rigged) Periquito, from Rio Janeiro 29th July—consigned to Vicente Casares, with a cargo of sugar, coffee and tobacco.

August 20.—*Wind N.N.E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

August 21.—*Wind N.E.*

Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Casano, from Montevideo 20th inst. Passengers—Mr. George Tornquist, Nelson Hartwig, Llewellyn Nash, Robert Gibson, J. Risso, E. J. Porter, Doctor Dalmacio Velez, and 4 others.

Sailed, during the night, Brazilian schooner brig of war Argos, 6 guns, Capt. Galhardo, for Montevideo, Passenger—Mr. W. R. Walls.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

August 5.

Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, from Maldonado.

August 6.

American brig Poultney, I. Mowat, from Baltimore 12th May.

August 7.

Austrian brig Italiano, Amadeo, from Parnaguà 29th July.

August 8.

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, hence 6th inst.

August 11.

Brazilian schooner brig Conde Thomar, A. Alvarez, from Santos 8th July. This vessel was detained by the French squadron and although she has been several days in port her entry was not registered until this day, having been previously tried and acquitted.

August 12.

American schooner brig Colonel Taylor, J. Steekney, from Rio Grande 1st inst.

August 13.

Spanish brig Minerva, E. Salvé, from Barcelona 1st April, arrived at Rio Janeiro 4th June and sailed thence 19th, and put in to Rio Grande on 3 July and sailed thence 1st inst.

August 16.

Spanish polacre Rosario, J. Durall, from Barcelona 6th June, put in to Teneriffe on 21st and sailed thence 24th June.

August 17.

Sardinian brig Triunfo del Brazil, N. Mañana, from Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope. Schooner brig Victoria, 3 guns, Lieut. Johnson.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Conquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

SARDINIAN—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra-Casano.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

On the 20th inst. at noon a small sloop having been seen coming from the N. E. a boat from the French sloop of war Coquette proceeded to the Firebrand. A short while after the Victoria got under weigh and gave chase, as did also two boats from the Firebrand. The Victoria having got within shot of the sloop fired a gun and lowered a boat which took possession of her—the Victoria then returned to her anchorage.

Aug. 21.—The small schooner captured yesterday by the Victoria was this day set at liberty, and entered the Boca.

This day (22nd inst.) completes the 329th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday..56
Sunday..56
Monday..56
Tuesday...54
Wednesday.......................................53
Thursday..51
Friday..55

Rivera returned to Montevideo, about a fortnight since, from his Vandalic excursion up the Uruguay, and as a reward for the spoliations committed by him on the property of foreign neutrals, was appointed President of what is called the Council of State. The so-called government, however, had been obliged to feign a disposition to indemnify the unfortunate sufferers, by appointing a mixed commission to decide upon the validity of the claims preferred. This commission is composed of Mr. John Greenway, D. Juan Bautista Lafarge, D. Vincente Gianelli, D. Francisco Piñeiro Blanco, D. Manuel da Costa Guimeraenz, on the part of foreigners, and D. Faustino Lopez, D. Pascual Costa, D. Eugenio Fernandez, D. Fabio José Mainez, and D. José Luis Bustamente, on that of natives.

Advertisements.

Kidd's Hotel.

NO. 5, 25th OF MAY STREET.

THE undersigned begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received during the last six years, and wishes to inform them that he has taken the house he formerly occupied as above described, where he hopes by attention to their comforts and always keeping a stock of the best wines and spirits to merit a portion of their favours.

T. K. has always on hand fine old port, sherry, and madeira, likewise fine old Scotch whiskey either by the barrel, gallon or single bottle.

N. B. An ordinary every day at half past two o'clock. Breakfast at half past eight.

THOMAS KIDD.

Spanish Language.

MR. BRADISH 21 years a resident in South America teaches this beatiful and useful language.

Altos 68, Calle de Chacabuco.

For Sale,

150 TAME COWS, may be had after calving, in small lots to suit purchasers, between this date and the 1st of February next, of Henry O'Neil, 4 leagues beyond the Puente de Marquez, in the district of the Villa de Lujan. They will be sold on reasonable terms.

Removed,

MESSRS. A. C. Santamaria, Llambi, and Cambaceres's Counting House from 43 Piedad to 77 Reconquista.

August 13, 1845.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and celoured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do ; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Mr. William Daws

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking Business, he intends carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the disagreeable necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

CABINET MAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Notice.

THE Subscriber begs to offer his services to the public in translating documents from the English or Spanish Languages, collecting accounts, subscriptions, rents, &c., interpreting and rendering such assistance to parties in civil suits as may not interfere with the practice of the profession, &c ; and hopes that the experience he has had in this capacity united to the strictest integrity and promptitude in the execution of what may be confided to him, may merit a share of public patronage.

Apply at Mr. Meares's hardware store, No. 52, Calle de la Paz.

WILILAM WHITE.

Notice.

TO be sold at a moderate price, a fine strong Pianoforte beautiful tone, and can be inspected at Mr. Macome's, No. 62, Calle del 25 de Mayo, at the dwelling house of Mrs. Booth.

Attention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices.

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Removed,

THE Oil and Salted Tongues Shop from Calle de la Paz to 73 Reconquista.

August 13, 1845.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	278	á	280	eaeh,
Do. Patriot	274	á	276	do.
Plata, macuquina	15	á	16	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	16¾	á	17½	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	16¾	á	17¼	do.
Six per cent. Stock	80	á	82	nominal.
Exchange on England	2¾	á	2⅞d.	
Do. France	32	á	34	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	at par			
Do. Montevideo	2½	á	3	per cent. prem.
Do. United States	16	á	17	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	50	á	52	per pesada.
Do. France	45	á	47	do.
Do. North America	42	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	45	á	50	do.
Do. salted	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse	23	á	26	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada.
Sheep skins, common	26	á	27	per dozen
Do. fine	36	á	37	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	withoutprice			dol. per dozen
Horse hair, short	40	à	46	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	58	á	60	do.
Do. long	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	25	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	18	á	19	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	9	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	12	á	13	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	9	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1½	á	2½	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 287 dollars. The lowest price 270 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 7-8d. The lowest do. 2¾d.,

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.